

80674 and 80675—Continued.

branches ascending to make a narrow pyramidal head 6 to 10 inches across. The succulent leaves, 12 to 15 inches long and 8 to 9 inches wide, taper into thick white fleshy stalks 3 to 4 inches long and over an inch wide. The plant is cultivated in Nepal where its leaves are picked almost as fast as they are developed and are used as a vegetable. An oil is extracted from the seeds.

For previous introduction see No. 53542.

80674. *Sesawi idjo*.

80675. *Sesawi puti*.

80676. CASSIA sp. Caesalpinziaceae.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture. Received June 27, 1929.

A small tree, about 20 feet high, which reminds one of *Sesbania grandiflora*.

80677. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE L. Anacardiaceae. Cashew.

From Tananarive, Madagascar. Seeds obtained from Paul Dean Thompson, American Vice Consul. Received July 26, 1928. Numbered in June, 1929.

A tropical evergreen tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with large leathery leaves. It is native to the West Indies. The small kidney-shaped nuts are borne on large swollen, pear-shaped, juicy, acidulous stalks, 2 to 4 inches long, which are preserved. The edible seeds are roasted and served as a dessert and are now becoming well-known in the markets of the eastern United States, along with other salted nuts.

For previous introduction see No. 52582.

80678. EXOECARIA BICOLOR (Hassk.) Zoll. Euphorbiaceae.

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Plants collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour Expedition. Received July 19, 1926. Numbered in June, 1929.

No. 822. Botanic Gardens, May 31, 1926. A handsome shrub with leaves glossy green above and wine-red on the under surface.

80679 and 80680.

From Mountain Province, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received June 24, 1929.

80679. RUBUS COPELANDII Merr. Rosaceae.

A robust bramble with ascending arching spiny canes 10 feet long. It is native to the Philippine Islands at altitudes between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. The leaves are trifoliate, and the orange-red berries are juicy and edible, but lacking in flavor.

For previous introduction see No. 76797.

80680. VACCINIUM BARANDANUM Vidal. Vacciniaceae.

A shrub or small tree, 12 to 30 feet high, native to the island of Luzon. It has coriaceous undulate-margined leaves 4 to 6 inches long and campanulate red flowers nearly an inch long in axillary racemes. It is found at altitudes between 4,000 and 7,000 feet.

80681 to 80709.

From Guatemala. Seeds presented by Wilson Popenoe, Research Department of the United Fruit Co., Tela, Honduras. Received June 20, 1929.

80681. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceae.

Obtained at Chichavac at an altitude of 8,300 feet.

80682. APEIBA ASPERA Aubl. Tiliaceae.

Peine de mico. Obtained at Caballo Blanco at an altitude of 250 feet. A large handsome tree 40 feet high, with grayish bark, oval smooth green leaves 5 inches long, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers. Native to tropical South America.

80683. CALOCARPUM VIRIDE Pittier. Sapotaceae. Green sapote.

Injerito. Obtained in the market in the city of Guatemala. A tree, native to Guatemala, which, unlike its near relative, the sapote (*Lacuma mammosa*), grows at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. It is about 40 feet high, with long, slender leaves and commonly round to oval fruits often pointed at the tip. The fruits are 2 to 3½ inches in diameter, smooth, dull yellow-green, sometimes becoming almost dull yellow. The skin is not thick and adheres closely to the red-brown flesh, which is soft and melting with a sweet flavor. The one or two large deep-brown seeds are hard and polished and are easily removed from the pulp.

For previous introduction see No. 43788.

80684. CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM L. Clusiaceae.

A large tree with leaves like those of a magnolia and producing fruits about an inch in diameter. A bitter, aromatic greenish oil is extracted from the seeds and used for burning by the poorer classes and is also used as an application in rheumatism. The green oil, on saponification, yields a bright-yellow soap. The strong durable reddish wood is useful for the joiner and cabinetmaker, and in India it is used for masts, railway sleepers, etc.

For previous introduction see No. 52595.

80685. CEDRELA sp. Meliaceae.

Obtained in Monte Grande at an altitude of 600 feet.

80686. CHAMAEDOREA sp. Phoenicaceae. Palm.

Pacaya. Obtained in Aguna at an altitude of 1,400 feet.

80687. CITRULLUS VULGARIS Schrad. Cucurbitaceae. Watermelon.

Sandia. Obtained in Monte Grande at an altitude of 600 feet.

80688. CRATÆGUS STIPULOSA (H. B. K.) Steud. Malaceae. Manzanilla.

From Chichavac, at an altitude of 8,100 feet. A large shrub or small erect slender tree about 20 feet tall, with elliptic-lanceolate serrate leaves and bearing in the spring white flowers resembling apple blossoms. The subglobose fruits, about an inch in diameter, look like small apples and are yellow with russet dots and a blushed cheek. The thin skin surrounds a rather dry, yellowish, mealy pulp and three large seeds.